## GOMPERS FIRES A SHOT OF HEAVIEST CALIBRE

Wearied of the Attacks of the Socialists, He Holds Them up, by Name and by Orders, for the Scorn of Labor Unionists.

DANGEROUS TO TRUE PROGRESS.

No Room in the American Federation of Labor for Political Schemers or Enemies of Law and Order.

The fight between President Samuel Compers, of the American Federation of Labor, and the socialists that compose the Central Labor Federa-tion, is growing hot and interesting.

For mouths the socialists have been denouncing President Compors because he kept out their delegate at the recent Convention of his organization at Detroit. The socialists are also wrothy because President Compers has refused to grant them a charter for the Central Labor Federation on the ground that one of its affiliated bodies is a political organization (the socialist labor party). His demsion was sustained at the Detroit Convention. One of the most bitter men against President Compers is Lucien Sanial, who was sent to Detroit

sion to the Convention. President Gompers bas at last grown weary of these attacks, and resterday he opened up on the socialists by issuing an address that is to be sent to the Central Labor Federation to-day.

as tire socialists' delegate and was refused admis-

STIRRED UP. Following are generous extracts from the ad-

To-day the socialist party in this city is in the control of an element dangerous to true progress and a menace to the men it professes to serve, and I propose, as far as lies within my power, to protect them from the machinations of a clique whose presence in any movement bodes disaster to it. They dare not combat the Federation openly, lence they want to make the fight on me for my defence of its principles and policy. Their personal attacks on no are maliciously false. The situation demands that I should be personal and discuss the personnel of the leaders of this party. It is a notorious fact that most of the leaders of the socialistic political party have proven themselves tricksters and wire pullers of the lowest order—dishonest in all their professions and false to the cause of labor. Let me cite a lew instances. Philip Van Patten, their earliest national secretary, was proven to be an embezzier of the pennies contributed by the members. Then there was vincent Woytesek, another of the evangelists of that positical party, who was the socialistic bosses candidate for Assembly. They forced the real labor candidate to withdraw from the field in his interests. Te-day Mr. Woytesek is an active heeler for Tammany Hall.

manufacturer.

NON-UNIONISTS FOR CANDIDATES.

Of Samuel Phillips, candidate for Assembly in the Seventeenth district, I need hardly speak. He is best known as a non-union cigar manufacturer, from whom the cigar makers union twice withdrew their union label because he refused to pay

Into wages.

It is more in sorrow than in anger that I refer to bese men, and I do so only to show organized that the character of the element which seeks to outrol the industrial movement. The Latter Day aims, Sanial and Vogt, who are attitudinizing as adders of the socialistic political party, are not used better. How Mr. Sanial edged his way into its role is a mystery of his antecedents but Hitle known. My brief investigation of his record howed me that he has been known only as a segubling advocate of every party that ever existed, to have been on both sides of every question, and everal years ago he was the paid editorial advocate of the New England factory lords. Protection as then his professional hobby. He is now struting about as the political boss of the socialists, and his ambition is to become known as the shor leader of New York. At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Federation he builted delegates are reconsidering their honest decision and to reolve upon a policy detrimental to their interests and at variance with their expressed aentiments. It is more in sorrow than in anger that I refer to

and at variance with their expressed sentiments. As for Hugo Yout, the lawyer who joined Mr. Sanial in his cry against me, I have nothing to say, except that he is noted as a standing candidate for all nominations.

Messrs. Sanial and company have seen fit to refer often to Thomas Mergan, their Chicago confrore, who fought for them at Detroit. They profess great admiration for him. They must be aware that he totally disagrees with them and is opposed to their tactics.

totally disagrees with them and is opposed to their statics.

In the plainest language he declared that they had no right to force their political machine into the trades union movement or to provoke the quarrels which have marked their efforts. The best and wisest socialists outside of New York take this view of the matter.

The misleading and destructive element to which I refer never tires of chanting praises of John Burns, George Tillott and Thomas Mann of England. These men are socialists, but first of all they are trades unionists, and never have they attempted to appear in a trades union congress or trades union council as representatives of the accutative political party. On the contrary they have invariably attended such gatherings as delegates of trades unions.

have invariably attended such gatherings as delogates of trades unions.

The socialistic politicians as a party have always professed great friendship for trade unions, but that was only prefence. They are friendly only to those unions which they can control for their own dishonent schemes. But of unions noted for large membership, discipline and substantial treasuries, which constitut their affairs regardless of the wishes of the socialistic political party, they have ever been rejentless enomies.

There die tew men in the labor movement who have not an ideal of better social and economic conditions. Some might call this socialism, fit is first not the narrow party socialism, but of that broad not progressive character that towers over party or junto.

This German organ of the clique of which I have been apsaking suppressed the report of the Detroit

party or junto.

The German organ of the clique of which I have been speaking suppressed the report of the Dotroit louvention, thereby preventing the German speaking members of the Central Labor Federalion train results the clear for from reading the clear and concise statement of the committee to which was rejerred the ques-

tion from reading the clear and concise statement of the committee to which was referred the question in dispute.

Not A POLITICIAN.

I have been accused of an itching for politics. Of the number of appointive positions offered me I will say nothing. A year ago a nomination for senator (equivoient to an election) was tendered me. I felt that I had neither the right to accept mor to declive it without consulting the organized workmen of New York. As I did not seek the profisered honor I did not hesitate to decline it when I learned the sentiments of my colleagues. Before the resent election I was positively offered the accumation for Congress, which I declined without hositation. In view of these facts and the fact that I have ever held aloof from politics the accusation is absurd.

The elecilistic bosses threaten my downfail. I doubt their ability to encompass anybody's downfail. But even should they succeed it would make ittle dilierence to me and none to the cause of labor, for the man who holds the position which I occupy cannot take any other stand on the question of politics in trade unions except the one I have taken. It is the only logical stand that trade unions can take.

I have no word of censure for a man because of his views on political, accial or commic questions, but I contend that trade unions are the natural form of organization for wage earners under existing economic conditions, and I propose (so far as I may be able) to keep them undefined and free from alliance with any political party—no matter what name it may bear or how loftly its prefensions may be. Factions who wish to daily with hobbies and fine sput theories or desire to attitudinite as statemen have no place in the ranks of trade union is a condition executed in a rade union as a condition esential to his right to speak or act in a council of trades unionlists.

The significant fact of President Gompers' address is that the great trade unions of the councily

dress is that the great trade unions of the country

will carry on the war against President Gompors, and will follow him to the next Convention and RIDER HAGGARD COMES

263 JACKETS UNCLAIMED.

THESE WILL BE GIVEN OUT AT HEARN'S WARE-BOOMS ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.

the HEBALD wants to deliver the uncalled for jackets the numbers of the non-presented orders be printed in the Hanane, with directions that they be called for Tuesday, January 18." This is a good suggestion, especially as there are

263 orders for jackets that have not yet been presented, and the Henalo is particularly anxious that the coats should be turned over to the proper

On Tuesday, January 13, therefore, the outstanding orders will be redeemed.

It behooves ticket holders to look alive and see to it that they don't lose this last chance. EVERY ONE CALLS FOR A JACKET.

For the sake of informing those who may be laboring under the impression that they can't get their coats because they have neglected to present



their tickets on the stated days, the Harand prints to-day the following list of outstanding num-bers:—

1,375, 1,476, 1,477, 1,478, 1,470, 1,486, 1,486.

This makes a total of 263 coats still in the warsrooms of Mr. Hearn ready for circulation when the
proper persons shall present themselves.

FIFTY COATS MESTERDAY.

Only fifty boys were fitted with coats yesterday
at the hearn warercome in West Thirteenth street.
They made noise enough for six hundred. When
Mr. Nixon opened the doors at eight o'clock they
surged around his sturdy form like a galaxy of
hungry January breakers on a lee shore. Nixon
told them to "go slow" and not "crowd the mouraers." For answer the boys set up a bediam of
varying cries, such as:—
"Say, boss, give us er peajacket."
"Say, boss, give us er peajacket."
"Say, boss, give us er peajacket."
"Say, boss, sive us er peajacket."

Jacrs, cat-calls, oldn laughter, shrill whistles and incumerable other exclamations beyond the power of words to describe were among the salutes that found Mr. Nixon full of breath and left him breath-

found Mr. Nixon full of breath and left him breathless.

Once in the peajacket room, however, the little fellows behaved admirably, as they invariably do. Miss Blumberg, in her quiet but effective way, speedly convinced them that the jackets would be forthoming in precise proportion to the absence of all fires. This queiled the more efferweeent spirits and the day's work was performed with the usual facility.

WHERE ARE THE 263?

Mr. Hearn cannot account for the failure of at least two hundred and fifty boys to present their takets at the proper time. A few of the 263 numbers cited above are those belonging to missite, but this fact by no means leasens the general mystery. Either the boys have neglected to appear on the days allotted to their numbers and have therefore concluded that they were sant out, or else there are a quantity of tickets in the possession of parsons who have no right to them and are therefore, baturally enough, afraid to present themselves before Hearn's inquisitors.

Once more, recollect that all boys having tickets not yet presented, no matter what their numbers, can obtain the coats by calling at No. 20 West Thirteenth street, on Tuesday, January 12, between the hours of eight and ten in the morning.

ROBBED TO THE BARE SKIN.

WHEN HIGGINS AWORE JEWELRY, CLOTHING AND JOLLY COMPANIONS WERE ALL GONE. Frank Higgins, of No. 201 West Sixty-first street, who keeps a saloon at Seventh avenue and Twentyseventh street, caused the arrest of William Burns. aged seventeen; Della Burns, his sister, aged thirty-five, and Kittle Randal, for robbing him of a watch and chain, valued at \$66; a diamond pin, worth \$125; an overcoat that cost \$65 and a pair of

\$20 cuff buttons. Della Burns, who lives at No. 227 West Fortieth Delia Burns, who lives at No. 227 West Fortieth street, met liggins a week ago and took him to the house of her brother, No. 119 West Third street. Riggins was sober, but he took a class of whiskey. It was probably drugged, for he lost conscousness. When he awoke he found that he had been stripped of everything. He also missed the gay the that had been with him. He sent a messenger boy for a suit of clothes, and upon obtaining them he went to the Mercer street station house and reported his loss to Captain Brogan.

Detectives Dolan and Leeson arrested Burns and the two women. The man had on Higgins 265 overcoat and the cuff buttons ornamented his wrists. The watch was found in a pawerbop, but the dilamond plu is missing. Justice McMahon, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held the trio for trial.

THE BLOOMFILLDS MAKE READY.

Lawyer William F. Howe made application to Justice Dykman in the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday to frame the issues of fact to be tried in the Blo mfield divarce suit. He represented Mrs. Martin Bloomfield, whose hweband, James S. Bloomfield, began suit a few weeks ago. Judge William H. Robertson appeared for the first time as Bloomfield's counsel. The Isaues to tried are as to whother or not Mrs. Bloomfield sintimate with Thomas L. Turner and whether not Mr. Bloomfield was intimate with Miss sensey. Mr. Lowe applied for counsel tees and

Judge lykman laughed and reserved his decision. The suit will be tried in the March term.

NEWS NOTES FROM ROUNDABOUT.

David Belshaw, a salcon keeper, of Bed Bank, N. J., whise lees were cut off by a train two weeks ago, died on Pricay at the Mosmouth County Momerial Rospital, Long Branch.

Harry L. Hitt & Co., bankers and brokers of New hard, manufactured an assignment yesterday. They put hair liabilities at \$22,000 and their assets, face value, at BURGLAR CHASE IN NIGHT ROBES. 75,000 to \$219,000.

The first dual accident at the Fisher anvil works in Tranton, which were established in 1805, occurred yes-teriar. Gabriel Barcustuf, a laboror, was caught in the builing and torn to pieces. Cadet Sonnott and two other cadets of the New York Millsery Academy at Cornwall, ran into a sleigh while coasting yesterday. Bennatt's leg was broken, but the others were only slightly high.

Joan Voltier, a voteran of the civil war and of the Franco-Princial war, was killed by an Eris train at Pattern, N.J. yesterday, its was a slik weaver out of work and was plexing up coal when struck.

Nathaniel Johnson, auparintendent of Johnson's slored Cometery, mear Caudens, N. J., was held in \$590 ill restarday for the Grand Jury for hurying bodies lead an fourteen inches below the surface, thus violating a

indorse his stand against the socialists, and that socialists as socialists are barred out of the councils of the American Federation of Labor, an organization that represents nearly all the skilled trades of the country. The socialists, however,

## TO STUDY THE AZTECS

"I would suggest," says Mr. Hearn, "that in case | He and Mrs. Haggard Will Stay a Few Days in New York, Then Go to the City of Mexico.

SEEKING MATERIAL FOR A NEW NOVEL

Appearance and Manner of the Famous Dis-

just about right.
As soon as he had registered Mr. Haggard leaned against a window jamb in the parior of the Victoria and proceeded to answer questions with great good humor. It was the first time, he said, that he had been under the fire of the American inter-

viewer.
"This is my first visit to the States," he said. "I

"This is my first visit to the States," he said. "I haven't seen much of your country yet, but I was greatly struck with the elevated roads, which were certainly a novelty, and I was impressed by the beauties of your harbor.

"We shall remain only a few days in New York and will then preced to the City of Mexico. We shall go by land, as I wish to see the country. My object is to study the antiquities, in which I am very much interested, particularly those of the Aztec nation. "Yes, I shall probably write a new story, with this for the theme, if I find the material which I am looking for. I have not matured any plane yet, but my idea is to treat of men of a civilized era, probably about the time of the Spanish Conquest." "Have you any thoughts of visiting our own Indians."

"Have you any thoughts of visiting our own Indians."

"I cannot tell about that. I am to be the guest of a friend in Mexico, and my future movements depend a great deal on his advice. We hope to return home by way of the West Indies if we can find a steamer sailing from Mexico that way."

Mr. Haggard said he had heard General Lew Wallace's romance "The Fair God" very highly spokes of, but he made its point not to read books that might traverse his territory, lest unconsciously he should cite from them.

HE MATHOUS OF WAR.

He laughed upreariously when questioned as to his literary methods. Sometimes he wrote one way, he said, and sometimes another. He was not always able to follow the head which he had made—his pen ran away with him—nor could he do literary work at haphasard. He needed quiet and the night environment or else his pen moved haitingly. When he got started on a novelor story he worked as steadily as possible.

Mr. Haggard bopes to cover a good deal of ground and be home by the last of April. His wife will accompany him.

"Have you exhausted the material of Africa?" I asked him.

"I can tasy as fo that. It depends on what you

"I can t say as to that. It depends on what you term material." "Do you think that Rudyard Kipling has ex-hausted the East Indian field?"

The novelist laughed nervously. "India is a very big place," said he.

AFTER HIS LOVE OR HIS LIFE,

JOHN PHILLIPPE CHASED AND PERSECUTED BY A PERSISTENT BROOKLYN WIDOW. John Phillippe, a Frenchman, forty years old, had a lively experience on Driggs street, near

North Fourth street, Brooklyn, last night with a widow. He boards at No. 180 North Third street, and has been looking for a woman with some Two men introduced him to a widow living on

Forsyth street, this city, whom they told him had \$12,000 in her own right. He went to the widow's house on Thursday night to talk matters over with her. He was not smitten, but was willing to wed her providing she had a little money. He fell asleep, and when he awoke in the morn-ing he found that \$6 had been taken out of his pocket. He thought it best to get out of the house as quick as possible and abandon any intention of marrying her.

as quick as possible and abandon any intention of marrying her.

While he was at the supper table in his boarding house on Friday night she came there and wanted to embrace him in the presence of other boarders. She refused to leave the house until Phillippe married her, and she had to be ejected.

She met Phillippe in a salson at North Fourth and Driggs streets at seven o'clock and domanded that he marry her. Phillippe ran out of the place with the widow in pursuit. There was a lively chase, in which a crowd joined.

Fhilippe was the fleetest runner and got away. Then the widow declared she would return to-day and clear out the boarding house, and either have Phillippe or his life. Phillippe was suggested late last night in moving his off cats to a boarding house two miles away. He says the woman is a schemer, who wants to obtain his money.

CREDITORS MOURN HIS ABSENCE.

John Thompson, a notary public and real estate agent at No. 712 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, has disappeared, leaving, it is said, many creditors to mourn their loss.

Mr. Thompson is a well built, gray bearded man, about sixty-five years of age. He was a trustee of Puritan Church, and was regarded as an honest and upright man by his neighbors. Owing to the number of unpaid bills held against him by neighboring storeteepers doubts have been expressed as to his solvency for some time, and when his absence from his office was noted about two weeks ago a number of inquiries were addressed to his son, arthur R. Thompson, who was his clerk, as to his father's whereabouts.

The son esid he was at home dangerously the Later on he confessed that the alder man had left town, and since New Year's Day the offices has been closed and young Thompson and his mother quietly removed their furniture from their home. No. 88 Pulsaki street, and disappeared.

Thompson has been in the real estate business at No. 712 Le Kalb avenue for sevonteen years. Formerly he was a soap manufacturer in Williamsburg, but falled. He did a profitable real estate business, and kept accounts at the First National and Commercial banks. number of unpaid bills held against him by neigh-

Commercial banks.

Up to a year ago he managed the Pearce estate, but got into arrears and was forced to mertgage some property. Since that time as has been in a number of financial scrapes with business men.

Mr. Garret Bergen, who lives on Glenmore avenue, between Snediker and Vesta avenues, Brooklyn, had a lively chase after a burglar early yesterday morning. Mrs. Bergen was awakened about dawn by hear-

ing some one moving about the bedroom. She led her husband just as the intruder ran from

called her husband just as the intruder ran from
the spartment. Mr. Bergen sprang from the bed,
and without waiting to dress gave chase. He
followed the thiof down stars, through an open
window in the kitchen and climbed the backyard
fence just in time to see the man disappear.

Mr. Bergen had been joined by a man living in
the upper portion of the house. They continued
the chase, caught sight of the thief and saw him
drop some clothing in his flight. This proved to
be Mr. Bergen's trousers, and as the morning air
was chill and Mr. Bergen's costume was unscasonable, he hastily donned the garments.

The thief had abstracted \$40 in bills and \$20 in
coin from the pockets. The money was the only
thing taken by the thief, who had effected an entrance through the kitchen window.

CLUB PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES.

CLUB PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES.

On the evening of January 19 the new Hanover Club House, at Bedford avenue and Rodney street, Brooklyn, will be formally opened to members and invited guests. On February 2 there will be an evening reception for ladies. As only members.

can participate it will be necessary for those who desire to join the club to have their applications presented at once.

Each lady member and her friends will be admitted to the ladies cafe and the bowling alleys at all times during the forenoon.

LYMPH DOCTORS BRING REPORTS FROM REPORTS F

AN HEIRESS WITH ALIASIS.

NOW THE GIBL WHO LOST A FORTUNE SAYS HER DEAD FOVER WAS DR. SMITH

The Brooklyn girl who says she gave a man a tin hox containing the will of her dead lover leaving her over \$1,000,000 now appears to be a queer sort of person. She has been known in Brooklyn by several names, and though she was only a domes-tic, her lawyer still asserts that he believes her story, and that a man who had accumulated so much money as the alleged Dr. Smith wanted to KOCH HAS NOT CHANGED HIS METHODS

Few people share the lawyer's faith. She gave the police the name of Alice Hinds, but yesterday

Appearance and Manner of the Famous Discoverer of "King Nolomon's Mines" and

Friend of "Allan Qualermain."

Mr. H. Rider Haggard, whose wild tales of love, war, adventure and mystery in the heart of Africa have wen a world wide reputation for him, dropped into America yesterday in search of new literary worlds to conquer. His wife came with him.

They arrived by the Etruria, of the Cunard line, which landed them at duck. After the usual tedious ordical with the Customs inspectors they went to the Victoria Hotel, where the novelist wrote in a large, bold hand on the register "H. Rider Haggard and wife."

The novelist is tall, and has the typical English stiffness. He has a prominent uose, and wears a blond mustache.

His face is rather narrow and his forehead square cut birt high. He wore a pair of gold rimmed eyoglassics attached to his vest by a gold chain, but at no time when I saw him did huse them.

Mr. Haggard as much shorter than her husband. She has a pleasant English face and apparently believes with her whole heart that Mr. Haggard is juit about his high. He wore a pair of gold rimmed eyoglassics attached to his vest by a gold chain, but at no time when I saw him did huse them.

Mr. Haggard is much shorter than the one he had loft behind.

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Mr. Haggard is much shorter than the none he had per the partor of the Cunsumptives with her whole heart that Mr. Haggard is juit about his proceeded to nanwer questions with great gow humor. It was the first time, he said, that he had been under the fire of the American interest.

The coli of mystery was partially lifted after the icit and made aworm addawis the grid and as aworm addawis the grid and as aworm addawis the grid and as aworm addawis the grid and the was a material mile and his property to here. He visited her at that institution and thoughts with the first man to of the visited some engaged to be married.

During the time same of Altoe Hinds, who at his calling too her inthe time same of th

in the neighborhood that she was known as Phobe Anderson.

To Captain Campbell she gave her name as Alice Hinds, and I learned other persons knew her as Alice Ayres.

Miss Hines is evidantly mistaken as to the location of her alleged lover's drug store or she is romancing. In her latest statement she says Dr. Smith was the proprietor of a drug store at Third avonce and Forty-third street, this city. She also claims that he lived in the vicinity for some time and afterward occupied apartments over the store.

There is a drug store on the north-west corner of Third avonce and Forty-second street, but Dr. Charles Smith nover had an interest in it nor was he known to the proprietor. Three years ago the site of the building occupied by the store was a vacant lot. When the present building was erected Dr. Henry Bolumfalk, the proprietor, moved into it from a building a few doors above, where he had been doing business for twonty years.

I saw Dr. Bolumfalk had reported to the said that no such a person as Dr. Charles Smith had ever owned a drug store in the neighborhood. He knew all the physicians in the vicinity also and Dr. Smith had never lived there.

At the other three corners Dr. Smith was also a stranger.

DOUGHERTY AND HIS LOST LOVE. DR. LLOYD'S SLAYER WILL BE PLACED ON TRIAL

FOR HIS LIFE TO-MORROW. James M. Dougherty, who shot Dr. George F. Lloyd at the Flatbush Insane Asylum, will be placed on trial for murder in the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow.

Dougherty's counsel, Foster L. Backus, will admit the killing and endeavor to convince the jury that he is insane.

Dougherty claims to be parfectly sane. It is Dougherty claims to be parfectly sane. It is feared there will be a scene in the court when he learns of Mr. Backus' intentions. Dougherty says he would rather be killed by electricity than be sent to an insare asylum.

Since the shooting of Dr. Floyd, Dougherty has been in Baymond Street sail, where he talks incessantly of Mary Anderson. He blames her and her husband, Navarro, for all his trouble. He speaks of Navarro as his rival, and but for the latter, he says, he would be at liberty. He thinks it was Navarro who had him confined in the Flatbush Asylum and that he is paying the authorities now for persecuting him.

Shaw appeared in front of the cell Dougherty exclaimed:

"I know you well. You are a man after my own and I know you well. You are a man after my own heart and if you had been at the asylum when I was there I would not have been compelled to kill any one. You would have known that I was sane and would have released me."

A New York lawyer called on him not long ago and said he had been requested by a friend to defend him on his triat. He had a letter, the signature of which had been torn off, as the writer did not care to be known in the matter. The writer said Dougherty was insane, and wanted the lawyer to exert himself to have him committed to an asylum. The writer offered to pay all the expenses. Dougherty read the letter and concluded that it was from Mary Anderson.

"All right, Mary," he exclaimed. "If you have any money to spate send it to me and I'll hire my own lawyer to defend me in my own way. You tell Mary that she can't put me in an asylum

own lawyer to defend me in my own way. You tell Mary that she can't put me in an asylum again."

WARNING TO THREAD BITERS.

A neculiar case was reported to the Coroners' office yesterday from the Harlem Hospital. It was the death of Gottfried Heller, a tailor, living at No. 302 East Eighty-third street, from lead poisoning caused by a habit he had of biting off threads which are proposed with lead. He was forty-six years old, married and a native of Germany. He had been in this country twenty years.

IN BEHALF OF THE LIFE SAVERS.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD | ASSURY PARE, N. J., Jan. 10, 1891.-Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of this place, is endeavoring to secure larger wages for the surfmen and captains of all the life saving stations in the United States.

life savers to \$500 a year and those of the capitains to \$800; also to provide a permanent pension for the families of those who are lost while assisting a wrecked vessel. At present the law says that these families shall receive \$400 a year for two years, but after that time the pansion is to stop.

Mr. Young is now in correspondence with the heads of the department all over the country. He proposes to modify one of the bills now before congress, but if this cannot be done be will have a bill trained to cover his ideas. Congressman Jacob A. Grissenhamer introduced a bill to raise the salaries of the life savers to \$600 and those of the capitains to \$900, but it provides for no pensions. life savers to \$500 a year and those of the captains

Mr. Young's idea is to increase the salaries of the

pensions. Mr. Young went to New York to-day and was in conterence with one of the life saving inspectors, he offers to spend \$500 in his efforts to secure better wages for the life savers.

ALL AROUND BROOKLYN.

To the salary of the counsel of the Commissioners of

REPORTS FROM BERLIN

Work in the Great German Hospitals and Its Good Results Described at Length by Dr. Weiss.

Reports Brought Back by Certain Doctors After Very Sap receal Study of the Potent Fluid Mrongly Deprecated.

Among the passengers who enjoyed the Etvuria's swift run from Liverpool was Dr. Ludwig Weiss, of this city, who has spent five weeks of close application in the hospitals of Berlin and secured; there two vials of Dr. Koch's very precious lymph.

Dr. Welss was there junder the patronage of the generous banker, Baron Bielehroeder, who gave 1,000,000 marks toward the building of a special hospital for Dr. Koch, against the German gov. ernment's contribution of 30 marks. With this backing he enjoyed exceptional facilities in Berlin, the benefits of which he proposes to share with his brother practitioners, as well as St. Mark's Hospital, the German Polyklinik and his own private institution for the cure

I found Dr. Weiss at his home last evening, and though averse to talking much for newspapers he granted me an interview.

PROPESSOR ROCH INVISITER "I left New York on November 2 for the purpose of studying Professor Koch's method," he said, "and found things in very different shape from what I expected. Hardly any one has had the good fortune to meet Professor Koch, I saw him only twice at the Mosbit Hospital, where the city

has donated 150 beds to be used in experiments. "But the Koch method is followed in all the hospitals of Berlin and chiefly in the great Charité Hospital, which is the Bellevue of that city, and which has the most eminent doctors, men like Professors Gerhard, Leyden and Virchow, on its staff.

"Thousands and thousands of physicians of every nationality have swarmed to this hospital

every nationality have swarmed to this hospital and stood shoulder to shoulder in the old fashioned amphitheatre listening to lectures by the various professors and taking notes like so many eager medical students.

"The lectures have been followed by so-called visits to the various wards, where the professors, surrounded by swarms of doctors, have examined and injeniated patients, analyzed the cases one by one after the thorough ferman method, and shown exactly why they took the stops indicated by the patients' condition. After the clinics for internal consumption come the clinics for surgical cases, then those for external cases, and finally those for children's diseases. The latter are under charge of Professor Hennach, who has achieved some

then those for external cases, and finally those for children's diseases. The latter are under charge of Fredessor Hennach, who has achieved some really wonderful ourse by means of the lymph.

"After these comes laboratory work, but this is followed only by the few. Those who have devoted themselves to the entire subject have found plenty of work for twelve hours a day. A complete history of all cases is preserved and all are reported to Profesor Koch.

"Some of our people spent five days in Berlin and came back claiming the tight to speak authoritatively about the lymph. As a matter of fact, weeks and months of investigation are required before one can claim to have mastered the intricate subject in which new complications and symptoms are constantly arising. I do not wish to be personal, but i think there has been altogether too much haste to jump at conclusions in certain quarters."

quarters."

No Boous Lymph.

"I regrot to learn," continued Dr. Weiss, "that a cablegram has been printed in some of the German papers saying that a good deal of bogus lymph has been brought to New York and that only two doctors have the genuine. This is not true. I do not believe that any has come here which was not genuine.

learns of Mr. Eackus intentions. Dougherty says he would rather be killed by electricity than be sent to an insure asylum.

Since the shooting of Dr. Floyd, Dougherty has been in Baymond Street Sail, where he talks incase annity of Mary Anderson. He blames her and her husband, Navarro, for all his trouble. He apeaks of Navarro as his rival, and but for the latter, he says, he would be at liberty. He thinks it was Navarro who had him confined in the Flatbush Asylum and that he is paying the authorities now for porsecuting him.

He says he was engaged at one time to Mary Anderson, and that on account of certain actions on her part which he did not like he broke with her. She followed him the marry her. When he would not do it she became angry and caused his confinement in Flatbush. He has written a long and characteristic statement of his relations with Mrs. Navarro. Dougherty has no relatives and Mr. Backun we

proof that these organs were free from them before inoculation.

"There are no living bacilli in the lymph," said
Dr. Weiss, "I think it attacks the disease just as
vaccine attacks smallpox and quinine malaria. If
Professor Virchow is right, what remedies will we
dare to use?"

If. Weiss will furnish the medical papers with
the history of three cases of lupus which he
claims have been positively cured with the Iymph.

OTHER LYMPH DO-TORS RETURN.

Among the lymph doctors who arrived on the
Etruria were Dr. Alexander J. Asronson, of this
city. Dr. Beck, of San Francisco; Dr. Ross, of
Montreal, and Dr. E. Tremont Smith, of St. Augustine, Fla. They all believe in the wonderful efficacy of the lymph.

LYMPHS ACTION ON CANCER. The experimental inoculations of persons suffering from cancer, which are making under the Prosbyterian Caurch of Treaton, N. J., died there direction of Dr. George F. Shrady at the New York Cancer Hospital, offered an additional episode of interest yesterday. Injections were given to four of the ten patients under treatment. Three of those were of cancer of the breast, one of lupus.

One of the cancer exess was inoculated last Tuesday. The chief incident of the reaction was the appearance on the surface of the cancerous growth of a blister about five inches in dameter, filled with a turbid liquid. The constitutional reaction in this case, as well as in the other two, was excellent. The two cases of epithelioms which showed such intense constitutional and local reactions hat Tuesday were not remoculated yesterday, Dr. Shrady desiring a long interval to intervene between the injections.

Patients in other hospitals are doing well, but did not, so far as announced by physicians, show any remarkable change of condition yesterday. In several of the hospitals there will be dismissals of patients this week. Cancer Hospital, offered an additional episode of

[COPYRIGHT, 1891,] LYMPH FOR DENVER.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Hunaud's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:-

BERLIN, Jan. 10, 1890,-Dr. Joseph A. Meuer, of Denver, who is starting a Koch hospital in Denver, has succeeded in obtaining a large amount of lymph, and leaves for home next week on the Teutonic, accompanied by a full staff of medical men.

A DEAD CASE IN BRADFORD. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LORDON, Jan. 10, 1891 .- A consumptive patient in Bradford, who had been undergoing treatment

according to the method of Professor Koch, died to-day.

STUYVESANT'S STABLE BURNED.

Fire yesterday afterneon broke out in the stable owned by Mr. Augustus Van Horn Stuyvesant, at No. 28 West Forty-fourth street, Before the fire

On the first floor is the stable and carriage house, | years old.

on the second the grain loft and the third floor is utilized by John Coakley, the coachman, as a living apartment.

The fire was caused by an overheated stove setting fire to the woodwork in Coakley's kitchen. The flames apread rapidly, and by the time Coakley had his wife and children safely out of the building the place was in dames.

wife and children safely out of the building the place was in dames.

A carriage and two sleighs were destroyed. The horses were taken from the stable before the fire gained headway.

A rumor was circulated in Wall street at the time of the fire that Jay Gould's stable, which is near by, was burned, and for a few minutes there was a little excitement among Mr. Gould's acquaintances on the street.

MRS. FOGG'S CHARITY BY WILL

HER HUSBAND'S BELATIVES COMPLAIN THAT HER

over the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins Fogg, who died a few weeks ago. She was the widow of William Hayes Fogg, formerly a well known merchant in the Chinese and Indian trade, Mrs. Fogg received almost all her husband's property by his will. By her will she leaves over \$600,000 to aducational and charitable institutions and \$345,000 in other specific bequests to very dis-

and to John A. Phipps, of Boston, a cousin of the late Mrs. Fogg. These two share the residuary estate equally.

Among the institutions mentioned in Mrs. Fwill are Harvard University, which is to r \$200,000 for an art museum to be called "The fam Harvard University which is to r \$200,000 is left for the proper maintenance of museum. She left only \$4,000 to Yale, and this for the benefit of poor and worthy students in the theological department. Among others of Mrs. Fogg's beneficiaries are the Berwick Academy (South Berwick, Ms.). \$50,000; the Children's Aid Society, or New York, \$50,000; the Children's Aid Academy of Design, New York, \$30,000, and the University of the City of New York, \$20,000.

The will has not yet been filed for probate, and it cannot be until all the next of kin can be found for citations. As Mr. Fogg was one of thirteen children this will be a long and difficult trask. The probability of a context comes from the late Mr. Fogg's claifves. One of them who refused to give his name for publication said to me yesterdny.

"We think that Mrs. Fogg left her money to charitable institutions only to keep it out of our hands. She lived all alone for years, and nobody dayed to call upon her except at her request. She was very economical and peculiar in her way of living. I do not think she spent more than \$3,000 a year out of all her vast income. I have known her to refuse charity to deserving persons simply because she seemed to hate to part with a penny. The big house at Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue was indirectly the cause of her death. While alone was very economical and peculiar in her way of living. I do not think she spent more than \$3,000 a year out of all her vast income. I have known her to refuse charity to deserving persons simply because she seemed to hate to part with a penny. The big house at Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue was indirectly the cause of her death. While house, now would she allow it to be occupied. I never know of her giving anything for charity her charit

COUNT FOUCHER DE CAVELL, FRENCH SENATOR. A cable despatch from Paris announces the death of Count Louis Alexander Foucher de Caveil, a distinguished author and member of the French Senate. He was born in Paris, March 1, 1826, being the son of General Foucher de Caveil, the representative of an old Bretagne family, who died in 1835. He supplemented a brilliant university career by extensive travel, after which he devoted some years to philosophical and literary study, joined with active political work. He was elected a mem

MRS. MICHARL O'BEILLY. Mrs. Michael O'Reilly, the mother of the well known contractor and turfman Frank C. O'Rollly, died at the residence of her son, on Jefferson street, Orange, N. J., yesterday morning, of old age Mrs. O'Reilly was a Miss Bridget Rebill, and was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1798. Her first husband, to whom she was married in 1820 was James McCready, and the issue of that

THE BEV. JOHN H. SAL BURY, The Rev. John H. Salsbury, paster of the Fourth yesterday after a long illness. He had been under treatment for a cancer in this city several times

WILLIAM G. HATRAWAY,

Professor William G. Hathaway died at Cortland, N. Y., on Thursday last. He was born about 1816 at White Store, town of Norwich, in Chenango county. About 1840 he taught the academy at Guilford Centre, where he married Miss Hannah Knapp, a daughter of Dr. Colby Knapp and a sister of the "Ife of United States Senator Daniel S. Dickinson. In 1849 he removed to Chicago, where he established a mathematical school for boys, which was very popular for many years. His wife died several years ago and, his health having failed, he removed to Cortland.

Colonel John Fisk, of the Second Mounted Biffes, a prominent citizen of Suspension Bridge, died there yesterday. He was eighty-eight years old. His war record was a gallant one,

Samuel Hunt, for years mail messenger at the Long island City postal station, died yesterday at his home in Whitestone from paralysis. The deceased was a veteran of the late war, and lost one arm in the service. He also carries to the grave two rebel builets.

AIM WAS TO WRONG THEM. It is just possible that there may be a contest

tant relatives and friends. The residue, worth from \$1,000,000 to \$1,560,000, is bequeathed to Hiram Fogg, of Bangor, Me, a consin of Mr. Fogg, and to John A. Phipps, of Boston, a cousin of the late Mrs. Fogg. These two share the residuary es-tate equally.

with active political work. He was elected a member of the Council of the Department of Calvados and was a candidate for the Assembly in the election of May, 1869, in the interest of the demeratio opposition in Calvados, but was badly beaten by the official nomines. He then visited the United States. During the Franco-German War he was Director General of the ambulance system of Egittany, in 1871 President Thiera made him Prefect of the Cotes du Nord, and in the following year Profect of the Seine et Marne, from which latter position he was removed in 1873. He was again defeated as a republican candidate for the Assembly in February, 1876, for the Cotes du Nord, his opponent being doclared elected. Count Foucher demanded a second ballot and was prosecuted by the government for the publication of a political cartoon. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate from Seine et Marne, when he acted with the Lett Centre in opposition to Minister De Brogile. In 1877 he was stored to the feneral Council of Lagny. He was the editor of the works of Leibaitz and of the letters of Bossnet and Fellison and the author of "Descartes and in Princess Palatine," "Italian-Hopes and Chimoras, "Goothe and His Works" and of many other books of similar character.

huse.

He has written a long and characteristic statement of his relations with Mrs. Navarro.

Dougherty has no relatives and Mr. Rackus was and Mr. Rackus was and Mr. Rackus was as as as a control of the court of the court of defend him. One day last week Mr. Rackus took Dr. John Shaw the insanty expert, to the fall to see him. He was anxious to have the physician examine him and did not want to let Dougherty know who he was. Dougherty had never seen the Doctor and the latter had never seen the Control of the Control o

ating he entered the grain business at Chicago in the house of Field, Lindley & Co., and remained in that business a number of years. He went abroad, and on returning started in the banking and brokerage business in this city. He was of a kindly generous disposition; had a large circle of acquaintances, and his loss will be windely feit. His bravery at the time of the burning of the Théatre Comique in raris, a few years since, in which he at the peril of his life succeeded in saving the lives of saveral others, was extensively commented upon at the time. Mr. Butter married Miss Caluwell, daughter of Mrs. S. S. Rubira by her first husband. He leaves her a widow with one child.

The Rev. Mr. Salabury was formerly pastor of the Second Reformed Church in Coxsackie, N. Y. He was well known in that part of the State. He was descended from Sylvester Salisbury, who was an officer in the British army which wrested the New Netherlands from the Dutch in 1664. Dr. Salsbury was a graduate of Butch in 1664. Dr. Salsbury was a graduate of Butgers College and began ministerial work in New York State, but went to Trenton three years ago.

OBITUARY NOTES.

two rebel builets.

John Sherred, for many years the popular landlord of the Park Place Hotel, at Branchville, Sussex
county, N. J., died at that place some days ago
aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Sherred leaves & wife,
the daughter of the late Jacob Morris, of Branchville, and a family of adult children.

owned by Mr. Augustus Van Horn Stuyvesant, at
No. 28 West Forty-fourth street. Before the firemen got the flames under control the barn and the
furnishings in it were damaged to the extent of
\$5,000.

The building is a three story brick structure.

The building is a three story brick structure.

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